The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. IX. SATURDAY, October 17, 1795. Number

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TWO DOLLARS per annum—one-half [illegible] time of subscribing—To those [illegible] are sent by post, HALF a DOLLAR in addition will be required.—ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every time after one sixth of a Dollar—those exceeding a square inserted in proportion.

The Printer has established postriders from Pittsburgh to Elizabethtown, the Forks of Youghiogeny, Uniontown, Brownsville, Morgantown, Fredericktown, the settlements on Muddy creek and Ten Mile, M'Farlane's ferry, on the Monongahela, &c. Those who incline to become subscribers, shall have their papers delivered punctually.

Payments made to either of the postriders for subscription or advertisements, is binding on the Printer.

Plain, Grey and Elastic Cord Coatings, fine Cassimers, and the greatest variety of handsome Prints, for Sale by.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of John M'Kee, at M'Kee's town, on Tuesday night the 29th of September, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about [illegible] hand high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes said Horse, and secures the Thief if stolen, that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

October 7, 1795.

N. B. If the Horse is found in my absence on M'Kee's town, Mr. John Redick of said town will receive him.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Pitt township, a [illegible] roan HORSE, 4 years old, and about [illegible] hands high, a natural trotter, bald face, [illegible] hurt with the saddle, especially on the right hip, white legs and feet, when taken up had on a small bell. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW PINKITON.

October 6, 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Franklin township, Fayette county, near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny, on the night of the 22d inst. a dark brown Mare, shod forward, 14 hands and an half high, 4 years old this spring, some white spots on her back, supposed to be occasioned by the saddle, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH MINTEER.

April 23, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Wharton township, the 11th of May last, a dark sorrel HORSE about 14 hands and an half high, a natural pacer, about 15 years old, a small star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN ANDERSON.

September 30, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue on Monday the 2d of November next, at the late dwelling house of Conrad Winbiddle deceased, about two miles from the town of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a quantity of Hay, farming utensils, Tanners tools, together with a quanity of Bark, Houshold Furniture, a Negro Man, a slave for life, by trade a tanner, and understands farming, also a Negro Woman and Child, the woman a slave for life. Nine months credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. Attendance will be given by

ELIZABETH WINBIDDLE, Executrix
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on which Conrad Winbiddle, deceased, lived, situate about [illegible] miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river; it contains 113 acres and allowance; there is on the premises a good dwelling house, a [illegible] barn, a tanyard in good repair, an orchard of apple trees, and sundry other improvements. For terms apply to

ELIZABETH WINBIDDLE, Executrix
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

N. B. All persons having accounts with the said Winbiddle, deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement before the first day of January next, to the subscribers.—Cash and Hides will be taken in exchange for the above.

THOSE who have enrolled themselves in the Troop of Horse of the county of Allegheny, will meet at the Bullock Pens, in Pitt township, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock—As a number of gentlemen, acquainted with service, have signified their wish to join the Troop, it is the intention of the officers at present commissioned, that a new election may take place—The members as well as all who may be desirous of joining, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

EBENEZER DENNY, Captain.

October 8, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Hibernia, near Morgan Town, in Virginia, on the evening of the 29th inst. a Negro Man named TOM, very black, well set, large feet, long visage, lisps in his talk. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

MATHIAS HITE.

September 30, 1795.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has just received, and has for Sale on low terms, a neat and general assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, and GROCERIES, of the latest importation. He has likewise a quantity of DRUGS and MEDICINE of superior quality,

JOHN MEARS.

Elim, South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, September 30, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, store and tavern-keeper in the town of Pittsburgh, by bond, note, or book account, to come and make payment on or before the [illegible] day of November next—in case of neglect any person so indebted may be assured that their bonds, notes and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery, as no further indulgence will be given.

PATRICK MURPHY.

October 8, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber living in the Forks of Yough, in the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, has a star in his forehead, and blind of the right eye. Whoever secures said Horse and Thief, so that the owner may get the Horse, and the Thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL WILSON.

Westmoreland County, Sept. 25, 1795.

AN EVENING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber on the 5th instant. Hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition 12/6 per quarter; per month 5/.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered & burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening the 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars and 60 cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents. This is to caution the public, least they may be offered for sale with forged powers or conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent imposition. If they have fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to me in Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

October 2, 1795.

SAMUEL CREIGH

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store next door to Wilson's ferry, a General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. He requests all those indebted to the partnership of ALEXANDER & CREIGH, to come and settle off their accounts.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, *July* 21.

THIS capital is now as tranquil as if it had experienced no tumult for these six months. Already some rye has been cut down in the environs of this city. The produce has been a third more than that of the last year. That of the harvest in general is calculated at an increase of one-fixth. The price of grain is however still encreasing: in the district of Bourg Egalite, the bushel of wheat brings from 150 to 300 livres, 12 bushels of new rye have been sold here for so many hundred livres.

July 22. The distribution of bread has this day been more considerable than during these three months past; each citizen has received half a pound—This caused a general joy amongst the inhabitants, which can better be imagined than expressed. It is expected that, in consequence of the measures taken by government, a similar distribution will take place until harvest.

July 24. Every thing is tranquil. The rye has been cut down in the environs of Paris, and the harvest in general promises to be more abundant than that of 1794.

The young people, who were the dupes of intriguers, have perceived that it is childish to disturb the public order, on account of particular songs, and have returned to their former peaceable demeanor. Several persons who were taken up have been set at liberty.

July 26. We hear from several departments, that the harvest will be more considerable than it has been during the preceding years: this gives us room to hope that bread will become cheaper.

We are assured that the negociations with Spain will be immediately resumed on the side of Bayonne. General Servan is gone with instructions on that head.

The greatest tranquility reigns at Paris.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 29.

The following letter from General Hoche, containing an official account of the defeat of the emigrants, was read.

"On the 3d Thermidor, 19th July, at two o'clock in the morning, Fort Penthervieve, the entrenched camp of the enemy in the peninsula of Quiberon was attacked by 3000 men from the camp of St. Barbe, who after an hour's combat, carried it by assault, opposed to the fire of the English gun-boats.

"The attacks were directed by the Generals Humbert, Valeta, Botta, (this excellent officer had his foot carried off by a cannon ball) and the adjutant general Menage. This last, with less than 300 men, braving the fire of the fort, of the gun-boats, and of the fleets at sea, which was then severe, climbed up the rocks on the western point, and facilitated the attack in front, made by General Valeta.

"Immediately our troops were in pursuit of the enemy, and the appearance of 2000 men in the peninsula forced the regiments of Hervilly and Hector to lay down their arms. Five regiments of royal emigrants landed on the 1st Thermidor (those of Damas, Beon, Rohan, Salm, and Perigord, forming the division of count Charles de Sombreuil) and the Chouans attempted to defend themselves in retreating to that side of the port where they might re-embark.

"The heads of the columns were directed against these rebels: and 700 grenadiers keeping them in check, they were obliged to follow the example of their comrades, having no other hopes but being forced into the sea, or to pass through the points of our bayonets.

"Already the fleet had set some chiefs on shore. Showers of grape shot from twenty cannon prevented their return; and there, upon a rock, in presence of the English squadron, which fired upon us and them indiscriminately, were taken an etat major, at the head of which was Sombreuil, the chiefs of the corps and the officers of artillery, men possessing talents.

"Our troops were on foot during the most dreadful time. They only halted at six o'clock in the morning.

"All the prisoners, not one of whom was insulted, were conducted to the fort and from thence to Aurai. The female Chouans and their miserable children, were set at liberty.

"I cannot as yet give an account of what was found at Quiberon. Report mentions 70,000 muskets, 150,000 pairs of shoes, and immense magazines of provisions, ammunition, cloaths and equipments.

"See now, Monsieur Pitt, the result of your three years preparations! What sentiments do you think to inspire, in whom your vast armament could not from the national vengeance? They in abhorrence? you have basely them; send me some more victims; shall learn to judge of your politics they appear upon our soil.

"That soil, you know, Sir, was invaded with impunity; but these nates were born in France, and are, quently, as well as ourselves, the your hatred. Mr. Puisaye, who ed to re-embark at the sound of the ket, whether the ruin of the republic as easy to be effected on their own your cabinet. Mr. Pitt, there is an God, and your crimes shall be

(Signed) LAZARE HOCHE.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH SPAIN.

The French Republic, and his Majesty the king of Spain, equally with the desire of putting an end to the mities of war, considering besides, that exists between them real interests, command them to enter into union and appointed for their respective ministers to establish peace, the citizen Francois lemi, on the part of the French Republic, and, on the part of his Catholic Majesty Don Domingo d'Iriarte, minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Poland. The ambassadors after having exchanged powers, have agreed upon the following ticles:

Article 1. There shall be peace, and good understanding between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

2. In consequence thereof all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, as soon as the present treaty is ratified.

3. Neither of the two powers shall furnish against the other any contingent in arms, horses, money, or ships; nor shall powers grant a passage through their territories to any troops of a nation at war with ther of the contracting powers.

4. The French Republic restores to Catholic Majesty all the conquests she made in his dominions during the present war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the present treaty.

5. The fortresses and strong places taken by the French Republic shall be restored with the cannon and ammunition found them at the period of their capture.

6. There shall immediately be appointed commissioners on each side to fix in an amicable manner the respective limits of the two empires; the commissioners shall take for the basis of these limits the tops of mountains.

7. In exchange for the possessions yielded by the 4th article, the King of Spain cedes to the French Republic the Spanish part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

8. Until a new treaty of commerce shall be concluded between the two powers, the communications shall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations shall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the laws, manners, and customs of the country.

9. All the prisoners on either side shall be liberated, without any distinction of rank or number. The Portuguese prisoners in the service of his Catholic majesty shall also be given up.

10. The articles of this treaty extend to the republic of the United Provinces the ally of France.

11. The French Republic accepts the mediation of the king of Spain in favor of the kings of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia, and all the princes of Italy, for the re-establishment of peace.

12. The French Republic, convinced of the interest which his Catholic Majesty has in the establishment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favor of all the other belligerent powers who shall wish to treat with her.

Done at Basle, 4th Thermidor, July 22.

It was moved that this important treaty should be printed, and sent to all the departments and the armies.

Tallien supported the motion, and observed that it was so much the more necessary, because the disaffected were invariably in the habit of denying or doubting the successes announcing in the tribune of the convention. He said also, that the convention could not adopt too harsh means to repress the ill-intentioned, and to prevent the revival of every species of tyranny and royalism. The motion was agreed on.

ENGAGEMENT in the MEDITERRANEAN.

Letters from NIOU, representative of the people, on mission with the Toulon fleet, to

POETRY.

THE SAILOR BOY.

E thunder rattled in the sky,
ach lowering cloud gave cause for fear;
ands aloft, the seaman's cry,
told a heavy tempest near.
e in a hammock pensive lied,
whom death would soon destroy;
n out with sickness faintly sighed;
or dejected Sailor boy.

yes grew dim, the dew of death
on his wither'd pallid cheek;
pain he drew each gasp of breath,
faint exertions made him weak.
(he cried,) is no friend near,
ale me with a gleam of joy,
comfort or to shed a tear,
sooth the dying Sailor Boy.

speech was gone, no more he'd mourn,
child of sorrow droop'd his head;
en had mark'd him for its own;
following minute found him dead.
clouds disperse, the following wave,
each Sailor to employ;
day into a watery grave,
plung'd the little Sailor Boy

ANECDOTES.

CULPRIT at the Old Baily, upon receiving sentence of death, begged the ge to add, "and the Lord have mer- on your soul," for, says he, I never w any body thrive after your prayers.

Tavern keeper at a late trial, having ed himself too near the attornies, was ed to withdraw. Gentlemen, says he, consider that "I practise at the bar."

SINGULAR CUSTOM.

At Monomotapa, when the King sneezes, the courtiers are obliged, thro' politeness, sneeze also; and the sneezing spreading the court to the city, and from thence the provinces, the whole empire seems to taken a cold.

A FRAGMENT.

E is gone! cried his afflicted wife—he is e! said she;——it was two much, she k lifeless at his feet!
Oh war! thou scourge of human nature, en wilt thou cease—He had fought brave- had acquired laurels, vain triumph!—a squet-ball pierced his heart—he fell.
'Tis the end of all our labours & pursuits; travel on for years, and when we are near e object of our ambition, Death, that grim rant, in an instant checks us.
His Wife had with terror sought him in battle; she found him—found him, alas! ering in his blood.
Poor fellow! this was the exclamation of common soldier, who had observed them, e tear of pity glistened in his eye: he rest- himself with his arms on his musquet, oking at them; two of their little children re clinging round their departed parents, deavoring by their caresses to recall them life.
Poor fellow!—scarce had the word escap- from his lips, when a corporal striking m with a cane, accused him of cowardice, staying blubbering there——
The soldier looked at him.—It was not a mmon look—it was not a look of passion revenge; it was the look of a superior ing—it was a look in which benevolence, y, and contempt were blended.
He enforced him—by rushing into the fu- of the fight.
The corporal should have been lashed in- humanity.
O mother! mother! do not sleep so long; e cold and hungry.
Alas, poor cherub! she hears thee not,

THOSE persons who have subscribed for the building of an ACADEMY in this Town, and who have not paid the same, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, in two weeks from this date, which will prevent the disagreeable necessity of putting the subscription paper into the hands of a magistrate to collect what may be due thereon.
By order of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy,
JOHN SCULL, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September, 15 1795.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the Hatting Business, a Lad between 12 and 14 years of age. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER BURLINGGAME, at Ma- ura. August 15, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Chartiers creek near Gen. Nevill's farm, a dark bay Mare Colt, 2 years old last spring, a little white spot on the inside of the near hind foot, just above the hoof, a natural trotter, not docked. The owner by proving property and paying charges, may have her again.
ROBERT JEWELL.
Allegheny county, August 27, 1795.

Doctor Richardson,

HAS *removed his Shop to the Stone House, at the corner of Second-street and Chancery lane, a little below the old market-house, where he may be consulted on* PHYSIC, SURGERY, *and* MIDWIFRY.
He has received an assortment of well chosen MEDICINE, *which he will sell low.*
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1795.

THE subscriber having understood that a certain John Hogg, son of James Hogg, formerly of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, lived in or near fort Pitt, he therefore, as nephew to the above-mentioned John Hogg, request his address may be forwarded to General JOHN GIBSON, in Pittsburgh, who will give the subscriber information of the same.
THOMAS HERON.
July 20. 1795.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber about three weeks ago a black Mare about 7 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, two white feet, she had with her a two year old colt, r bright bay. The owner or owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
JOHN BARKMAN.
Fayette county, German township, August 10, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the head waters of Deer creek, on the 12th inst. a dark roan HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, rising 7 years old, had the fistula last winter, and the marks are visible, had on a pair of iron fetters when he went away.—Whoever secures said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, and Thief if stolen, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse, if brought home, & reasonable charges, paid, by ALEXANDER LOGAN.
West side of Allegheny river, Aug. 24. 1795.

ATTENTION.

WHEREAS sundry evil disposed persons, desirous of taking the advantage of others, 600 miles absent, and of infant orphans, have ungenerously and unwarrantably proceeded to survey and take possession of a number of surveys of land, long ago patented in the name of Benjamin Johnston, jun. (which now belongs to the heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, deceased) in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia. I do therefore, on behalf of myself, the said Benjamin, jun. and the other heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, hereby forwarn all and every person or persons from going into the possession of any of the said lands, or trespassing thereon in any manner whatsoever, as I shall assuredly endeavor to bring every such delinquent to a due sense of justice.
Mr. Peter Peterson, of Ohio county, will on my behalf, and the other heirs of Benjamin, attend and remove every trespasser who may inadvertently or designedly have taken possession of any of said lands. I shall attend for the space of four months next summer, in Ohio county, in order to settle any disputes which may arise on any of said lands, to make deeds of conveyance where the said Benjamin may have sold by himself or his agent, and shall expect that the payments for the same will then be in readiness.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
July 28, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,
THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2/6 per bushel, Chopped Rye a 3/6, Oats at 2/3, and Bran at 7d. Hay, Straw at 5/. per hundred pounds.*
Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.
JOHN BEFER.
George Town, 12th May. 1795 6m

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.
THE *subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of* SHERIFF, *at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.*
ROBERT ORR.
July 7, 1795.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 22, Arch-street, corner of Third-street, PHILADELPHIA.
RESPECTFULLY *inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their* wholesale *and* retail *Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, stuff and leather* SHOES, SLIPPERS *and* SANDALS, *of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, bootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*
May 1, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 15th day of October next, the following tracts of Land, part of the estate of Philip Tanner, deceased, viz.
Two Tracts situate in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, one mile from Youghiogeny river, and 3 miles from Castner's ferry on the Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Wright, Esq. John Power, and others. One of said tracts contains 321 acres, first rate land, 80 of which are cleared & 7in good meadow; the fences are all in good repair. There are several cabins on said tract, which is well watered by never failing springs.
The other tract contains 160 acres, 12 of which are cleared and in good fence, the whole of it good arable land.
On the 20th of the same month will be sold one other tract in Fayette county, situate on Dunlap's creek, 6 miles above Redstone Old Fort, and adjoining lands of Ebenezer Finley, Nathaniel Breadon, Esq. and others. It contains 338 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 15 made into good meadow, and more may be made.—There are several cabins on said land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees planted; the whole of the clear land in good fence. The two first tracts may be viewed previous to the day of sale by applying to J. Wright adjoining the premises, and the tract on Dunlaps creek, by applying to John Moore, on the premises. Indisputable titles will be given for all the tracts. Conditions will be made known the days of sale, by
JOSEPH TANNER, } Executors.
JOHN WRIGHT, }
August 10, 1795.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.
BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,
JOHN M'MASTERS.
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.
Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.
Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

THOMAS [illegible]

No. 111, Market-Street, [illegible]

BEG leave by this means to inform my friends and customers of the counties of Pennsylvania, and [illegible] Virginia, that he has good reason to expect from England, in all the present month, a compleat assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and SADLERY, equal to any ever imported into Philadelphia, and which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.
He has just received in the [illegible]
1200 pieces of printed calicoes
150 pieces of assorted cloth
15[illegible] pieces of assorted coatings
100 pair of wool blankets
60 pieces striped ticklenburgs
6 boxes of white Dutch [illegible]
ALSO,
70 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns, rifles, [illegible]
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.
August 1, 1795.

WELLS & MO[illegible]

Have a general Assortment of

HARD-WARE,

Which they will sell WHOLESALE *on reasonable terms, at their Store in Philadelphia,* No. 135.

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

ANVILS *with horns and holes*
Ditto without do. do.
Bick irons
Bright standing vises
Black do. do.
Small hand do.
Bench do.
Files 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inches, coarse and fine assorted
Rasps of different kind
Carpenters' hammers, hatchets, broadaxes adzes and rules
Shoemakers hammers, pincers & knives
Awl blades,
Shoe tacks
Socket and firmer chissels from 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches
Gouges ditto
Single, double & treble plain irons from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches
Compasses, brass and iron
Masons' bricklayers' & plaisterers trowels
Nails 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d
Brads, sprigs & tacks
Glue
Screw and barrel augers
Spike & nail gimblets
Spoke shaves
Hand, pannel, tennon, dove-tail, sash, compass, cross-cut and mill saws
Saw setts
Iron squares
Pincers assorted
Coopers adzes, bevels, axes & jointers
Tanners' curriers' & skinners' knives
Hinges, brass & iron of all kinds
Stock locks of all sizes
Thumb latches
Locks for parlours, closets, desks, drawers, chests, boxes, clocks, bags, &c.
Square do. with rings & knobs
Bolts, flat, round & crooked, brass and iron
Screw plates
Nut crackers
Turn screws
Shovels and spades
Coffee mills
Mouse & rat traps
Iron chains
Cart & waggon boxes
German fastings
Straw knives
Frying pans
Iron pots & kettles
Iron and patent tea kettles
Brass locks assorted
Gridirons
Chaffing dishes
Fire dogs

Tongs [illegible] brass
Brass [illegible] heads
Bellows
Butchers' steels and steels
Candlesticks [illegible] iron and brass
Snuffers, tray, [illegible] japanned, tin and white metal
Knitting pins [illegible] and steel
Sheep shears
Taylors do.
Large & small Razors
Snuff & tobacco [illegible] and cutters [illegible] beautiful
Cork screws small
Iron, brass [illegible]
Scale beams [illegible] small
Do. with brass [illegible]
Steelyards
Bed castors [illegible]
Brass wood
Drawer handles
Desk and drawer [illegible] mitre hinges
Screw hooks [illegible]
Curtain ditto
Escutcheons
Clock pins and hooks
Tea table hinges
Sash springs
Bell cranks
Knives and forks
Pen knives and all other kinds of pocket
Carry combs
Staples and plates
Saddlers [illegible]
Ditto plated
Bridle bits plated and common
Mens and women [illegible] Jewels
Girth and web [illegible]
Powder flasks
Spurs plated [illegible] metal
Bed screws
Wood screws all sizes
Shoe and knee buckles
A large assortment of hooks & eyes
Pewter spoons
Gun locks
Chest handles
Window [illegible] and brass
A large assortment of hooks & eyes
Do. do. [illegible] and brass
Iron, brass [illegible] and steel
Do. do. [illegible] and steel

Besides a variety of other Articles.
August 22, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street. Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully re[illegible]

[illegible] the Prince of Straſbourg [illegible] to go to the Devil, what will [illegible] Archbiſhop?"

Pittsburgh, October 17.

RETURN OF THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.
PRESLY NEVILL,
SAMUEL EWALT,

SHERIFFS.
JAMES SEMPLE,
WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH SCOTT.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.
JOHN MINOR,
DAVID ACHESON,
WILLIAM WALLACE,
CRAIG RITCHIE.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.
BENJAMIN LODGE,
GEORGE SMITH,
MICHAEL RUGH.

SHERIFFS.
JAMES BRADY,
ROBERT ORR.

The SENATOR for the Diſtrict of Weſtmoreland and Fayette Counties not yet aſcertained

OBSERVATIONS
On the Folly of Parents chooſing improper profeſſions for their Children.

THERE is not a more common folly among parents, and certainly their is not one more reprehenſible, than chuſing improper profeſſions for their children. To have an anxious care for the welfare of our offspring, is a duty dictated to us by the feelings of nature, and ſanctioned by all laws divine and human. But from the ſame principles we are directed to have a prudent ſolicitude in ordering their future ſtations in life. In a caſe, upon the determination of which, the welfare of a child, both here and hereafter, ſo greatly depends, it highly concerns us not to make a precipitate nor prepoſterous choice.

Beſides conſulting the abilities and diſpoſition of the youth, his parent ſhould conſider what lies in his power to equip him with in the ſtation they chooſe for him, and alſo what they will probably leave behind, for enabling him to act in it with propriety and credit.

But, notwithſtanding the truth and benefit of theſe cautions muſt ſtrike every perſon of reaſon, we are perpetually obſerving parents naming profeſſions for their children, while mere infants, and conſequently when their capacities and inclinations are entirely unknown.

Many perſons having magnificent ideas of the importance, attached to the learned profeſſions, if they are pleaſed with ſons, kindly ſentence them to law, phyſic or divinity, without once thinking of the great probability of their children's entertaining an averſion to thoſe ſtations, when they ſhall be capable of judging for themſelves.

I once knew a country farmer who had three ſons, in whom he might have been happy, but for his fooliſh prejudice for the three grand profeſſions as he conſidered them. The eldeſt was accordingly brought up to the church, when he was much better adapted by nature for the plough.—The ſecond was placed clerk to an attorney, tho' his, inclination led him to a trade: and the third, inſtead of going to ſea, agreeable to his deſire, was obliged to ſerve his apprenticeſhip to a ſurgeon. The father reduced himſelf to poverty, in bringing them up, ſo much above their rank and in ſupplying them with money afterwards:—But, notwithſtanding all this, the eldeſt is at this day ſtarving upon a paltry curacy, and is univerſally deſpiſed for ignorance and ſottiſhneſs—the ſecond is a pitiful, ſneaking pettifogger, with little practice in a country town; and the laſt went ſurgeon in a ſhip to Africa, where he died of an epidemic diſtemper.

Innumerable inſtances might be produced of people's ſuffering the greateſt misfortunes through life, for want of being brought up to proper occupations, when firſt entered actively upon it. If young perſons are trained to profeſſions ſuitable to their genius and inclinations, we rarely obſerve them careleſs or profligate; but when they are obliged to exerciſe callings which are averſe to them, they are unſolicitous about thriving, and not at all emulous of making reſpectable figures in them.

The firſt thing a parent ſhould conſult, in preparatory to placing out his ſon to a profeſſion, by which he is to ſupport himſelf with credit and advantage, is his genius—and then to give him an education ſuitable to his deſtination. If the youth is to be brought up to a trade, he ſhould be taught ſuch things only as ſhall be ſerviceable to him in that line of life. Polite literature, or a liberal education is thrown away upon ſuch a one; rather it is an injury to him: for the time taken up in learning the Roman and Greek claſſics, ought to be devoted to merchant's accounts, and ſuch other branches of knowledge, for which he will have occaſion every day of his life.

Educating a youth whoſe future deſtination will require the uſe of no other language than his own, in the learned tongues, is an abſurdity that muſt ſtrike every one's obſervation: and yet, nothing can be more common, than to ſee lads waſting away years in learning Latin and Greek to the neglect of every thing uſeful. I would only aſk, what benefit ſcraps of Latin would be to a ſhoemaker or a taylor? And ſuppoſing that a tradeſman ſhould be a moſt acute grammarian, and ever ſo excellently verſed in the ancient writers of Greece or Rome, will theſe qualifications ſupply thoſe neceſſary ones of being a good workman, and of being a man of punctuality? But notwithſtanding this, we may obſerve our grammar ſchools full of youths, who in a few years will be as ignorant of Latin grammar, as though they had never been initiated into it, becauſe they will not have the leaſt occaſion for it.

If, indeed, we had no good books in our language, ſome excuſe might be made for making youth acquainted with the learned languages, merely that they may be provided hereafter with the means of rational entertainment.

But as we abound with original publications of every kind, and ſuch as are not excelled by any age or language, there is ſurely a ſufficient fund of information or amuſement provided in our own language for the purpoſe of relieving or unbending the mind in all circumſtances, and for filling up the vacant hours in a manner ſuitable to every one's diſpoſition.

Giving youths, therefore, a learned education and a genteel profeſſion, when their abilities, inclinations and rank in life do not call for them, are cuſtoms equally ridiculous and pernicious.

No doubt, theſe follies owe their origin to a miſtaken tenderneſs and fooliſh pride in parents—but if they would only conſider that the honor and happineſs of their children are much more likely to enſue by their being educated in a plain manner and to plain callings, than by making them gentlemen; they would gladly endeavor to ſecure for them ſuch a comfortable ſituation in life, as will brighten their own days with the moſt delightful ſatisfaction, as well as of thoſe who are ſo juſtly the objects of their moſt anxious concern.

GREATNESS OF SOUL.

AN Anecdote, in "A tour in Corſica," *will illuſtrate the poſition, that true greatneſs of ſoul may be found as well in the lower as in the higher grades of life.*—"*The leader of a gang of banditti, who had long been famous for his exploits, was at length taken and committed to the care of a ſoldier, from whom he contrived to eſcape. The ſoldier was tried and condemned to death. At the place of execution, a man coming up to the commanding officer, ſays,* "*Sir, I am a ſtranger to you, but you ſhall ſoon know who I am. I have heard one of your ſoldiers is to die for having ſuffered a a priſoner to eſcape: He was not at all to blame; beſides the priſoner ſhall be reſtored to you. Behold him here, I am the man. I cannot bear that innocent man ſhould be puniſhed for me, and I come to die myſelf.*"—"*No, cried the French officer, who felt the ſublimity of the action as he ought, thou ſhalt not die, and the ſoldier ſhall be ſet at liberty. Endeavor to reap the fruits of thy generoſity: Thou deſerveſt to be henceforth an honeſt man.*"

CHARACTER OF THE MODERN HIGHLANDERS.

THE Highlanders have been renowned in all ages for bravery and fidelity in the cauſe which they eſpouſed; ſtrongly attached to their families, their chieftains and country, for whom they braved all dangers, and endured every kind of hardſhip. At preſent, that barbarous ferocity, which was the offſpring of feudal inſtitutions, is completely extinguiſhed; while their native valour, and military character remain unimpaired. They are intelligent, hoſpitable, religious, inoffenſive in their manners, ſubmiſſive to ſuperiors, temperate, frugal, grateful, obliging, honeſt and faithful. A man may travel in perfect ſecurity from one extremity of the Highlands to the other, without taking any precaution whatever in defence of his perſon or property. Wherever he goes, he meets with a civility, modeſty and hoſpitality, which would do honor to the moſt poliſhed nations; wherever he repoſes any confidence, he diſcovers an attachment and diſintereſted readineſs to oblige, which more opulent ſubjects can ſcarcely conceive an idea of. Theſe qualities are the univerſal theme of travellers of whatever nation, who have lately viſited the Highlands of Scotland.

ALL thoſe who have DEEDS in the Recorder's Office for Allegheny County, are requeſted to take them away on or before the firſt of November next, as they are an incumbrance in the Office.

SAMUEL JONES, Recorder.

Pittſburgh, October 15, 1795.

BREWERY.

THE *ſubſcribers having purchaſed the* BREWERY *at the Point, in Pittſburgh, wiſh to inform the public in general that they intend carrying on the Brewing Buſineſs, as extenſively as the ſituation of the country will permit. Farmers who chooſe to raiſe Barley, may depend upon having the price of Five Shillings per buſhel, which we now give at the Brewery. A quantity of Summer Barley for ſeed, will be given out to thoſe who may think proper to ſow the enſuing Spring, and the above mentioned price inſured.*

SMITH & SHIRAS.

Pittſburgh, October 9, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Franklin on the evening of the firſt of October, inſt. THOMAS MELLON, a ſoldier of my detachment, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, fair complexion, large blue eyes; had on when he went away a pair of woollen overalls, a ſhort blue jacket calico ſhirt, and ſmall round hat; alſo took with him ſundry ſorts of cloathing, particularly a new pair of fuſtian overalls and ſcarlet waiſtcoat, alſo a ſorrell Horſe, ſaddle and bridle, the property of Enſign Roſecrantz. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid deſerter and bringing him to Fort Franklin, or ſecuring him in any jail ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN HETH, Capt. 3d S.
L. Com. Fort Franklin.

October 11, 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's ſtation: theſe lands are of the firſt rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill ſeat. Alſo, a patented tract of 337 acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Eſq. Alſo a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 18 miles below Pittſburgh, near the Ohio. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at No. 145, Cheſnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and ſelling Real and Perſonal Eſtates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does buſineſs by powers of attorney, in the Land Office, and in all public offices for demands of officers and ſoldiers in the late army in the war with Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795. 9t.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in South Huntington townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, near Snyder's mill; 13 Hogs, with a piece cut out of each ſide of the left ear, and a piece off the top of the right ear, they are about a year old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE MOMA.

October 13, 1795.

TO BE LET,
To the higheſt Bidder,

ON Tueſday the 3d day of November next, on the premiſes, near M'Farlane's Ferry, on the Monongahela, for the term of two years from the 1ſt of April next, an improvement of about 20 acres of upland, and 4 of meadow, all under good fence, with a dwelling houſe, tan yard, bark mill, currying-ſhop, all in good order, and may be entered on immediately.. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time, a full ſet of Tanner's tools, belonging to the tan-yard. Attendance will be given by

JAMES LOGAN
JENNET NAILOR, } Adminſtrs.

October 10, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip, Waſhington county, a red Heifer, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 3 years old, marked with a ſwallow fork and crop. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.

ROBERT WALLACE.

October 10, 1795.

A Bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, branded on the near buttock P. ſhod all round, ſome ſaddle marks, and is ſhort docked, is entered with the ſubſcriber. The owner may have her again by applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, 3 miles from Pittſburgh, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL, *Woodranger.*

October 10, 1795.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 9.

The ſhip Hope arrived yeſterday at New York from London. She brings papers to the 24 Aug. but no accounts of a declaration of war againſt Spain. We have however, ſeen a letter of Auguſt 18, which ſays, that Great Britain appears determined to carry on the war, tho' all her allies forſake her, and that the news-papers announce that ſhe is going to war with Spain, on account of the ceſſion of St. Domingo, to France in the late treaty, which is repreſented as a violation of the treaty of Utrecht.

A letter from Liverpool, of the 3d of Aug. ſays, "The French have made another ſweep among the African veſſels, 45 have been entirely deſtroyed at Angola; 10 of them are Liverpool ſhips. There have been riots at all principal towns in this country—one exiſts at this moment at Manceſter, where ſeveral houſes have been completely gutted—all is quiet here—The men for the navy, are not completed for this port, they ſay that near 200 are yet wanted."

The Mayor of New-York, in a letter of the 6th inſtant, to Mayor of this city, acknowledges the receipt of a draft on the Bank of New-York in his "favour, for ſeven thouſand dollars, to be applied to the uſe of the poor and diſtreſſed of that city, in their preſent afflictions."

The ſame letter ſtates the whole number of deaths on the 6th of October, to be 525.

The ſhip Supply, from Martinico to London, captured by the French corvette Ranger, Captain Hulin, is, we underſtand in the Sound, on her way to New-York. It is ſaid that the priſoners on board her, a few days ſince, rote on the French Officer and men, who had her in charge, and finally retook her: in the ſcuffle 7 French were killed, and three of the Engliſhmen.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated yeſterday morning, 5th of October.

"The diſorder is now in every part of the city."

By the late arrivals accounts are received that the Ruſſian fleet is on the coaſt of France.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 4.

The deficiencies in the revenues this year, ariſing from the ſuſpenſions of the diſtilleries and ſtarch manufactories, are eſtimated at 150,000l.

By the peace between France and Spain, the former has an army diſengaged little ſhort of 150,000 men.

A letter from Spain of the 11th of July, ſays, "by this poſt we received the unwelcome news of the Emperor of Morocco having declared war againſt the Swedes."

The defeat of the emigrants, and the peace between France and Spain have produced a wonderful change of tone in the miniſterial papers. They now talk only of a naval war, without ſaying a word of marching to Paris, or acknowledging Louis XVIII. In the courſe of a day or two they will probably receive freſh inſtructions.

The States General have reſolved to take into their pay twenty-five thouſand French troops.

Twenty thouſand peaſants are put in requiſition by the French to get in the harveſt between the Moſelle and the Rhine.

Letters from Hamburgh received yeſterday mention the death of the Pope. He has been long extremely ill.

PARIS, *Auguſt* 19.

Letters from Vienna, of the 30th July, inform, that the emperor had conſented to the requeſt of the ſtate of Germany reſpecting peace: and that he has appointed the Baron de Hardenbergh his envoy extraordinary, with orders to repair immediately to Baſle, to treat on that ſubject with our miniſter Bartelemi.

NATIONAL CONVENTION:
Auguſt 20,

In the ſitting yeſterday, Syeyes, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, announced that the ratification of the treaty by the king of Spain had arrived by an extraordinary courier: Ordered, that it ſhould be inſerted in the Bulletin. In the ſame ſitting the final debate on the adoption of the conſtitution took place: after which it was unanimouſly reſolved, amidſt the moſt lively applauſes, that it ſhould be accepted; and the project of a decree was preſented by the committee of eleven, to put an end to the revolutionary government, and to carry the newly ratified conſtitution into effect.

would be better, instead of engaging with a force so greatly superior, to effect an honorable retreat. If we had engaged, our fleet might have been reduced to a state of inaction for the rest of the campaign. Instead of which, a short time will enable us to take to sea again. More than two-thirds of the squadron are undamaged, and in a short time the whole will be able to execute whatever orders they may receive from you.

"Health and fraternity,

(Signed) "NIOU."

GERMANY, Hanover, *July* 11.

The young American, who wanted to assist Bollman in effecting the deliverance of La Fayette from Olmutz, has been set at liberty. But both have been obliged to take an oath never to return again to any part of the Austrian dominions. Dr. Bollman intends to go to England, and from thence to embark for America.

La Fayette still continues in custody at Olmutz.

PLYMOUTH, *July* 27.

The fleet of transports which arrived here yesterday, were conveyed by the Arethusa of 44 guns, captain M. Robinson, and to remain in Cawland Bay, waiting the arrival of the other division of Lord Moira's fleet. The Arethusa, on her passage down the channel, fell in with the American ship Washington, from New-York bound to Havre-de-Grace, laden with 2700 barrells of flour, which she detained and brought into port.

LONDON, *July* 29.

We have the pleasure of informing the public, that yesterday 14 sail of American vessels, laden with corn, passed Dover, bound to the river.

Last night some gentleman passengers landed at Harwich, from on board a neutral ship bound to this place from Hamburgh, by whom we learn, that there is every reason to conclude that the Turks have declared war against the Empress of Russia.

August 3. The Hamburgh mail of the 24th ult. and an Italian mail arrived this morning. They bring no intelligence of importance.—On the Rhine every thing is quiet. A letter from Frankfort of the 17th ult. mentions the probability of Mentz being evacuated.

DISCOVERY.

From the Bombay Gazette we learn the following particulars respecting the valuable discoveries of Captain Hayes, on his late voyage to New-Guinea.

"The Duke of Clarence, Capt. Hayes, and the Duchess, Capt. Court sailed from Bengal on a secret expedition. We understand they proceeded to that part of Van Diemen's Land, where Captain Cook imagined it was divided from New South Wales. By exploring this streight, they found Capt. Cook's conjecture had been well founded; the streights are about three leagues broad, and sufficiently navigable for ships of any size, and from what we can learn, free from shoals. The country is covered with abundance of large trees, one in particular much resembling the English oak. To these streits Capt. Hayes gave the name of Prnen's Streits in compliment to Capt. Prnen, of the honorable company's marine. From thence the ship proceeded to New-Zealand; of their transactions there we have no information, but find they afterwards steered for the north part of New-Guinea, where finding abundance of nutmegs, of the round spices, which seemed only to require cultivation, to render them equal to the Banda Islands, he immediately landed some of his people, formed a small settlement, and encouraged the natives to the cultivation of that spice, as also the collection of the bark of a tree of a strong aromatic taste. We conceive this to be the same bark mentioned by Captain Thomas Forreft, in his voyage to New-Guinea in the Tarter galley, and which he calls the Masal.

Captain Hayes left the Duchess, Captain Court, and fifteen Europeans behind him, to take care of his young settlements, and proceeded himself to Timor, Batavia and China.

From our Plymouth correspondent.

"Plymouth, *July* 28.

"Last night arrived here the Anson of 38 guns, Capt. Durham, from Quiberon Bay, with dispatches for the admiralty, with which an officer set off express for London: she left the fleet off Belleisle last Thursday, then blocking up the French coast. The news she has brought is of a very unpleasant nature. The current report is, that a very general action took place the 21st inst. on the peninsula of Quiberon, between the republican army and the royalists, in which the latter were cut to pieces: the slaughter continued the greatest part of the day and night, no quarter being given by either party. The loss of the royalists is various stated, but by the best accounts the number missing is about 8000 men:—The loss of cloathing and arms is also stated to be very considerable, besides the upper deck guns of several men of war that had been previously landed for the use of the royalists. In short, if the defeat is to the extent reported, the expedition seems nearly at an end.

"Several wounded royalist officers are on board the Anson, and her crew are said to be very ill."

"We are happy to state, that from all we can gather from this unfortunate intelligence it does not appear that any of the British soldiers were in the action, nor that any of them are missing."

AMSTERDAM, *July* 25.

Citizens Grasfeld and de Slitter our extraordinary ambassadors to the French republic returned from Paris on the 18th instant, and brought amongst others the intelligence that the Prussian minister upon express order of his court had paid them a visit, and in the most friendly manner assisted at a dinner prepared for him by the ambassadors. The Prussian minister expressed his surprise at the report that his court intended to act in an hostile manner against the republic, and contradicted formally all the accounts to the contrary!

According to authentic accounts received from Russia it is more than probable that all the Dutch ships and goods retained in the ports of the empress shall be given up if the French agree to do the same with the Russian property captured in Holland.

The directors of the colony of Surinam have informed the states general that an account of the late revolution had already reached that place.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *September* 28.

FROM BERMUDA.

The following intelligence may be considered as highly interesting: we have made exertions to come at facts, and having waited on Captain Watts, we are able to state the following particulars, which we believe to be authentic:

Captain Watts was taken in our bay in June last, by the Sir Charles Grey privateer, and sent into Bermuda; his owners sent on a certificate, signed by the British consul, certifying that the vessel and cargo were *bona fide* American property; by this means, after a long detention, and after every base artifice was used to bribe the sailors to swear she was in part French property, the humane and benevolent judges released her—Captain Watts informs that the Bermudians are determined to take all neutral vessels bound to or from France—that they were daily sending in Americans which were most condemned; they laugh at and ridicule the Americans when they produce their certificates, unless signed by a British consul. That a new commissioner had arrived there from England, with new instructions, and had purchased the Sir Charles Grey privateer, on the king's account. That two 28 gun ships were on the stocks and were to be launched next February—That in some instances American seamen were pressed on board British ships, notwithstanding their certificates of residence.

And they publicly declared that when the treaty was signed, all Americans they found on board French privateers, they would immediately hang up to the yard-arm as pirates, and in short, that they treated the Americans with the utmost contempt.

BALTIMORE *Sept.* 28.

An obliging Correspondent has favoured us with the following important intelligence, received from Paris, bearing date the 21st July, the authenticity of which may be depended on.

That Mentz, Bilboa, & the Province of Biscay had been captured by the French, and that provisions for peace on the part of Spain had been made at Basle, in Swizerland;—That the empire and the emperor were also negociating for peace. The Chouans had been defeated three times in attempting to cross the river Loire, and Stofflet their general, was slain.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 3.

The following very interesting extract of a letter from an American of *excellent* information to the EDITOR received yesterday by the ADRIANA. The latter part of it deserves especially the pointed attention of the mercantile interests.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The French cause gains proselites daily. The justice, moderation, and humanity of the leading members of the Convention are insensibly stealing on the good opinion of the mass of the people. The success of their arms has no small effect either. With the bulk of the people of England, 'tis this which always determines a case to right or wrong.

The intelligence which has just arrived from the West-Indies [capture of St. Lucia and of the transports bound to the West-Indies] and from the coast of France relative to the *extirmination*, (as I may term it) of the French emigrant army, has created a vast despondancy in the public mind here. The merchants at Lloyd's hang their heads and look *very grave*. They have suffered severely by the late capture of the 17 transports in the West-Indies, with stores and troops on board, but this they deserve—they are the true supporters of the war—their hearts